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HISTORIC CITY OF RICHMOND

The Ex-Confederate Capital Contains Much of Interest to

THE LOVER OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Davis Mansion and Monuments—Three Hours Ride From Washington.

BY PAULINE YANTIS POPE.

It is just three hours' ride from Washington to Richmond, Va., and what a subject for study this historic old town is. With its beautiful churches, its parks, its monuments, its commercial interests and its museums, it affords attractions which will not quickly fade.

Being the capital and containing so much that is historical, it should not be hurriedly passed by sightseers.

Situated on the James river, its scenery is most picturesque. The Capitol is interesting because of its age. It was begun in 1785 and completed in 1792. It is severely plain, of red brick, and is now stuccoed and painted. That was done because of the economy of that day. The design was sent home by Jefferson while he was minister to France, and is modeled after a famous Roman temple. The plan of Mr. Jefferson was adopted, after "some corrections not for the better," as he remarked. In the rotunda of the building is Houdon's statue of Washington, the great sculptor coming from France to model it after the general's person. Within its walls such men as ex-Presidents Madison and Monroe, John Randolph and Chief Justice Marshall have set in convention. The room where the confederate senate met has been remodeled and is now used as an office by the governor.

In the gallery can be seen an old stove and the speaker's chair, preserved from the Colonial house of Burgesses. The chair is said to have been a present from Queen Anne. For almost 100 years after the independence of the states it was used in the house of delegates, and in colonial days it was decorated with the royal arms of England. At the beginning of the revolution these were removed. The old stove was made in 1770, and given to the Burgesses by Lord Botetourt, the colonial governor.

The capitol square has within its inclosure the building, the state library building and the governor's mansion.

It has also the historic statue of Washington and the statues of Stonewall Jackson and Henry Clay. The Washington monument is said to be the finest as well as the most elaborate group of statuary in America. It cost \$260,000. The corner stone was laid in 1850, though it was not completed until 1858. It was begun by Thomas Crawford of New York. He died in 1857, so it was completed by Rudolph Rogers. Surrounding the base are the figures of Patrick Henry, orator of the revolution; Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; George Mason, author of the Virginia Bill of Rights; John Marshall, revolutionary officer and chief justice of the United States; Thomas Nelson, general and revolutionary governor of Virginia, and Andrew Lewis, officer in Indian colonial wars and general in the revolutionary army.

Not far from the capitol square is the Memorial church, built in 1814, where three years before fire had destroyed a theater in which sixty lives were lost. The tourist continues out Broad street, the principal part of the city, until Church hill is reached. Here, crowning the summit of the hill is old Saint John's (Episcopal) church, built in 1740. It was in this identical church that the Virginia convention met in 1775, and Patrick Henry made his famous speech in which he said: "Give me liberty, or give me death!" There have been some additions to this building, but the original room has been preserved, and one can be taken into Mr. Henry's pew, or the one from which he made his speech by

the accommodating sexton most any day one finds a convenient time to call. Its ancient architecture is noticeable, but the rock foundation seems as firm and strong as though the storms of over a century and a half had not beaten upon it. The tombs surrounding bear the dates of those who died many years ago.

Not far from this church is the site of Libby prison. The building has been moved to Chicago many years.

The Davis mansion is situated on Twelfth and Clay streets. This is so called because occupied by Jefferson Davis while he was the president of the confederacy. It is now used as a confederate museum. It was in 1899 that the Hollywood Memorial association, with Mrs. J. B. Bryan as president, conceived the idea of securing the house which had been occupied by Mr. Davis, and converting it into a confederate memorial hall. This house, one of the handsomest of its kind, was built in a fashionable portion of the city by Dr. John Brockenhough in 1818. Dr. Brockenhough having removed to Warm Springs, sold it to James M. Morson. He made some additions and added the elegant Carrara marble mantel pieces. The property then passed to James A. Sedden. Mr. Sedden was afterward secretary of war of the confederacy. He sold it to the city of Richmond for the sum of \$35,000; \$8,000 worth of furniture was added, and it was offered to Mr. Davis. He declined the gift, but consented to live in it, the rent being paid by the confederate government.

At the evacuation of Richmond, April 3, 1865, Gen. Wetzel, with the military, took possession and held it until 1870, when it was restored to the city. At one time it came near being turned into a negro normal school. It was known as the Central public school building from 1870 to 1890, at which time it came into the possession of the association. It has been restored to the appearance and to the condition in which it was when occupied by the Davis family. The exceptions are that now it is fire proof, and heated by steam. The ladies of this association held a "fair" in Richmond, and as a result added \$30,000 to their treasury, \$10,000 being expended in improvements for the Davis house and \$15,000 for the erection of the monument to private sailors and soldiers of the confederate states.

The building is controlled in a similar way to that of Mount Vernon, and contains a great deal that is of interest.

Here the confederate flag, dear to the hearts of all southerners, is very much in evidence. "For though conquered, they adore it, Love the cold dead hands that bore it, Weep for those who fell before it."

In front of the museum the old iron propeller shaft, taken from the Merrimac, or Virginia, deserves recognition from the student of history.

Down on Fifth and Main street is the site of the old Allan homestead, where lived the foster-father of Edgar Allan Poe.

Hollywood cemetery is a historical spot. In it lie the remains of some, who, when living, filled a wide page in our country's history. Two of our ex-presidents, Monroe and Tyler, are buried here. The Tyler monument is an unpretentious one of gray marble, simply engraved, and by him rest the remains of his last wife, Julia Gardner, and their daughter, Julia Gardner Tyler, who married and died very young.

A few yards away from the Tyler lot is the Monroe monument. It is an iron enclosure with a sarcophagus inside.

In the extreme southwest corner of the cemetery, and in one of the most beautiful portions of it, is the Davis lot, containing the graves of the ex-president and the members of his family who have died. It overlooks the majestic James river, which at this point rushes over a rocky bed filled with many small islands and projections. The low moaning of the waters as they rush among the rocks sounds a fitting requiem over the southern dead.

The monument of Mr. Davis is of bronze, full figure and life size. That of Miss Winnie Davis, the "Daughter of the Confederacy," is of the most beautiful white marble, and represents an angel with drooping plumes holding a wreath of flowers in her hand. This was given by the Daughters of the Confederacy. In the lots are buried several children of Mr. Davis, who died while young, one of whom, Jefferson Davis, Jr., having been killed by falling from the porch of his father's house.

This cemetery contains the remains of General Pickett, J. E. B. Stuart, Pegram, William Smith and Wise, of Commodore Maury and of John Randolph, of Roanoke, as well as the remains of thousands of private soldiers who fell on the numerous battlefields around Richmond. A tall monument of rough stone in the shape of a pyramid has been erected to the memory of the private soldiers.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA.

The Fiercest and Most Stubbornly Contested of the Bloody Civil War.

FEDERALS ROUTED AT END OF SECOND DAY.

Part Played by Ector's Celebrated Texas Brigade—Bragg Failed to Follow up Advantage.

BY A. A. GEN. RYLAND TODD HUNTER.

The battle of Chickamauga was fought on September 19 and 20, 1863, and by odds was the biggest and most desperate conflict of the civil war, when measured by stubborn and undaunted fighting, a standard the application and fairness of which there will be none to dispute.

The contending forces were the federal army, numbering about 115,000 men, commanded by Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, and the confederate army, numbering less than 70,000 men of all arms, commanded by Gen. Braxton Bragg. The confederate loss in the battle was about 18,000 men and the federal loss is estimated to have been 10,000 to 21,000 men.

In giving an outline of this battle thirty-nine years ago, as I remember it, without diary or notes to assist me, I trust that any discrepancy may be lightly viewed.

In writing of this battle my object is to give an account of the part taken by Ector's Texas brigade, of which I was the A. A. General. This brigade, forming a part of Walker's infantry corps, after crossing the Chickamauga river at Byram's ford, Saturday morning about 8 o'clock or sooner, Gen. Forrest, with his cavalry, having developed the enemy in great numbers on the federal left wing and being overpowered, asked for infantry assistance. Walker's corps being the nearest infantry, Ector's Texas and Wilson's Georgia brigades were ordered to Forrest's assistance, which troops, before 9 o'clock, opened the battle that lasted for two days with unabated fury, the contending forces fighting at close range, almost within the smoke of their rifles and the flames of their batteries—Wilson's on the left, Ector's in the center and Forrest's (dismounted cavalry) on the right.

We soon met the first line of the enemy and drove them back to the second line and continued to drive them until near their supposed third line, or fresher troops. Before reaching this last line of troops, Wilson's Georgia brigade, being flanked on his left and Forrest on his right, both these brigades were forced to retire, leaving Ector's Texas brigade without support on either side with the enemy on every side, fighting more like bull dogs than human beings and soldiers falling at almost every point. In moving by right flanks we captured several hundred of the enemy in our rear, which troops had pursued Wilson and Forrest. This engagement, in which the brigade exhausted nearly all its forty rounds of ammunition, lasted about two hours. Ammunition was at once replenished and we were ordered forward into action again. Together with Gen. Liddell's division, viz: Walthall's and Govan's infantry brigades, on the left of our former position, we fought over nearly the same thick woods and brush as before. We met them with such class and deadly aim that the first line was again driven back upon their second line, fighting stubbornly for every foot of ground yielded. Our Texas brigade, in pursuit of the enemy, obliqued too much to the right, which again left us without flank support. Both sides were badly used up, our brigade loss having been one-third the men in action. The federals, in sending fresh troops into action, moved a command parallel to our Texas brigade in very close range, possibly not exceeding seventy-five yards. As soon as we discovered their colors and dress through the brush our Texans gave them a close volley and rushed upon them, which completely frustrated and drove them back in great confusion. The ground at this point seemed to be covered with dead and wounded. This was near 12 o'clock, Saturday, the first day.

At about this time Gen. Cheatham's division, composed of four fine Tennessee brigades, was put into action and gave us used-up soldiers renewed energy. Gen. P. R. Cleburn soon followed on the left Gen. Cheatham with his splendid division of four brigades of Arkansas and Tennessee soldiers; Gen. A. P. Stewart on the left of Gen. Cleburn with his splendid division, and we continued the fight until dark, fighting backward and forward over about the same ground with little deviation. This was the right wing of Bragg's army. The left wing of our army was not so heavily engaged the first day, as the battle was opened on the right and continued to the left by the introduction of fresh troops on both sides. The result of the first day's fight was not a success for either army. Both were completely used up and losses were frightful.

We rested on our arms Saturday night, with the enemy at close quarters, but with little picket firing. The next day Gen. Bragg divided his army into two wings—Lieut. Gen. Polk in command of the right and Lieut. Gen. Longstreet in command of the left, (Gen. Longstreet having reached the battle-field Saturday night with his corps from the Virginia army.) Gen. Bragg's orders the next morning were for the right wing, under Gen. Polk, to attack at daylight, the attack to continue from right to left of his entire army. The enemy were building breastworks all along their lines all Saturday night, hence Gen. Bragg's order was for an early attack. Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill, of Gen. Polk's wing, owing to some misunderstanding of orders, did not get into action before 9 o'clock, which delay so infuriated Gen. Bragg, who had ordered a daylight attack, that he issued an impossible order to a member of his staff to proceed along the line of battle on the right wing, not respecting the general officers, "but tell the captains of companies to lead their men into action at once."

At about this time (half past nine o'clock Sunday morning) the battle was opened all along the confederate lines and continued with varied results all day, confederates having had to charge improvised breastworks in many places. Late Sunday evening the federal lines were broken in the vicinity of Snodgrass Hill, and they were driven off the field completely and effectively whipped. They would have been annihilated had they have been pursued to Chattanooga. Night coming on so soon and Gen. Bragg not following up his grand victory was all that saved Rosecrans' army. This was the opinion of nearly all Gen. Bragg's officers and soldiers.

On Sunday morning our Texas brigade was moved to the left, near what is known as the Kelley Field, and we fought over the same ground made memorable in history by Breckenridge's stubborn fighting, in which one-third of his gallant Kentuckians were left dead and wounded on the field and their gallant commander, Gen. Helm, mortally wounded. We lost in less than two hours over one-third of our Texas brigade, which made our loss in the two days' fight over 60 per cent of men and officers, and every horse killed. I was pulled from under my horse by members of the gallant Fourteenth Texas regiment. Our losses on Sunday were probably greater than those of the enemy, as in many places we had to charge works. Gen. Hindeman truthfully said he never saw the federal troops fight so well nor the confederates fight better. Cleburn lost 44 per cent, Bushrod Johnson's division 43 per cent, Stewart's division 52 per cent., Breckenridge from 35 to 50 per cent., Cheatham's 50 per cent., Walker's from 52 to 63 per cent. These were all confederates. The

general loss of the federal army was over 35 per cent. These official losses are given here merely to show with what desperation both sides fought. The assaults on the confederate side at Chickamauga were without parallel in the war. Pickett's charge at Gettysburg was a single effort, but Longstreet's entire wing at Chickamauga assaulted time and again and over more difficult ground than the slopes of Cemetery Ridge at Gettysburg. Gen. Kershaw, of Longstreet's Virginia corps, who had seen all the fighting in the army of northern Virginia, said the confederate assaults at Chickamauga were the heaviest he had seen during the war.

The Texas brigade (Ector's) entered the confederate army numbering 8,000 soldiers and surrendered on the 9th of May, 1865, at Meridian, Miss., with only 540 officers and men in the aggregate—possibly not a dozen of that number but who had been wounded, numbers of them more than once. I wear four slight marks myself, and I know, personally, of others much worse. As I entered the confederate army at Richmond, Ky., (being a Kentuckian) I fought with this brigade from that battle to the close of the war and was with them in every battle and skirmish of the Army of the Tennessee and Mississippi during that time; also at Mobile and Spanish fort at the close; will say, in justice to this brigade, that they never, during that time, met the enemy in open field that did not drive back; nor did they ever meet the enemy in open field that could or did drive them back. Every confederate brigade and division of the army this brigade fought with, and every member of Cockrell's grand old Missouri brigade, which was in the same division (French's) with this Texas brigade for the last year and a half of the war will corroborate what I have said about its fighting qualities. For the benefit of the old soldiers who fought with us I will not say that this was as well drilled and disciplined as any brigade in our army, but will say for fighting qualities and dash they were not excelled, if equaled, by any.

Early Morning Wedding.

At the home of the bride, at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, occurred the marriage of Mr. Cleveland Rex, of Caddo, Indian Territory, and Miss Kathryn Wilker. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. Dr. Fenstermacher in the presence of relatives and a few friends. The attendants were Mr. James G. Russell and the bride's sister, Miss Estelle Wilker. Mandelsohn's wedding march was played by Miss Alice Kriehn. The bride couple left on the morning train for Caddo, their future home.

The bride was born and reared in Lexington and has many friends who wish her well. Mr. Rex resided here for a long time and is well and favorably known. He is now a telegraph operator at Caddo and is doing well. May success attend them.

Dalrymple Comedy Company.

The Dalrymple Comedy Co., which is filling a week's engagement at the opera house, is meeting with splendid success, the house being crowded to its capacity every night. The company is giving complete satisfaction. It is composed of gentlemen and ladies whom it is a pleasure to meet, and who elevate the stage. The plays which it produces are clean and interesting. The company, which is a most meritorious one throughout, includes such excellent talent as Mr. and Mrs. Dalrymple, Ed. Poultier and other comedians who are the superior of many in high priced combinations. Laughter, hearty and irresistible, is produced by the comedy parts. The specialties are above criticism, and none has won more applause than the wonderful Martynne, whose dancing is marvelous. It must be seen to be appreciated. —Mankato, (Minn.) Leader. At the New Grand, beginning Monday March 31.

The celebrated saddle horse Rex Denmark died suddenly Saturday afternoon, says the Marshall Democrat-News. The horse fell on the street and died almost instantly. This stallion had been recently purchased at Mexico, Mo., at a cost of \$1,200. No insurance was carried on him.

NOW IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Horse-Thieves Who Had in Their Possession Property Stolen

IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY DOING TIME

In Nebraska—Bad Nest of Criminals Has Been Broken Up Effectively.

Referring to the conviction of Nebraska horse-thieves whose arrest was brought about by Lafayette county officials, the Nemaha (Neb.) County Herald of recent date says:

The three Goldsberrys, Lemuel T., and his two sons, Guy and Melvin, were sentenced last Saturday afternoon in district court by Judge Jessen. The father received ten years, Guy four years and Melvin two years.

In passing sentence upon the father Judge Jessen said he had very little sympathy for violators of the law, that the defendant could not accidentally have become owner of the large number of stolen horses that the evidence showed passed through his hands, and that if only a small portion of what the evidence showed was true, the maximum sentence for such crimes was not sufficient in this case. He then sentenced him to ten years in the penitentiary at hard labor, Sundays and legal holidays excepted.

Goldsbury stood erect before the judge and when sentence was pronounced it was observed that Goldsbury turned a shade paler, his lips quivered, and he said to the judge, "Is that your sentence?" The judge answered in the affirmative. Goldsbury, with considerable vehemence, shook his fist at the judge and said, "You are a rascal for doing it. You are not a gentleman." The ire of Judge Jessen was raised but he maintained a calm composure and reminded Goldsbury that his remarks were very much out of place, and but for the fact that he had already given him the maximum penalty he would give him a longer term because of his insulting remarks.

Guy was the next to receive sentence. The court said in kindly voice that the remarks of his father would have no influence upon him in the sentence he was about to pronounce, and made the prisoner's term of sentence four years.

In sentencing Melvin the court said that the evidence showed that he was less implicated than the others but that damaging testimony was introduced at the trial which showed that he was not entirely innocent of the guilt of which they were charged, and a term of two years was his allotment.

All three prisoners protested their innocence of the crime for which they were convicted. They declared that conviction was due to prejudice in the county, and that the evidence did not show them guilty of receiving and concealing stolen horses as charged. The court house was crowded with spectators, and after sentence had been passed the sheriff and deputies marched the prisoners back to the county jail where they had been confined since their trial and conviction.

The attorneys for the prisoners filed and argued a motion for a new trial, but Judge Jessen overruled the same. They then gave notice that they would appeal to the supreme court, and the bill of exceptions has been ordered and is now in course of preparation.

In the former case of Lemuel Goldsbury, in which conviction was returned by the jury and Goldsbury sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, Judge Stull set aside the verdict and proceedings and granted a new trial.

The three Goldsberrys and Noel Martin were taken to the penitentiary last Monday evening. A large crowd assembled at the depot to witness their departure—something unusual in the criminal history of the county. Honor to the jurors that returned a verdict of "guilty" in the Goldsberry trials. Men who receive stolen property, knowing it to be such, and dispose of it as bad as the man who did the stealing and should be punished as severely.